The Political Parties in the National Assembly of France.

M'MAHON, DUKE D'AUMALE, GAMBETTA.

The Revolution of 1860 and the Reaction of 1872 in Spain.

DIFFICULTIES OF AMADEUS.

Existing Relations Between France and Germany.

RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE IN ROME.

The following selections from the HERALD's correspondents in several of the European capitals, re-ceived by iste mails, present an interesting review of events now occupying the attention of Europe and attracting considerable interest in this coun-

FRANCE.

Parties in the Assembly-The Question of Vice President-MacMahon, Duke d'Aumale and Gambetta-Thiers' Opinion of the Situation-General Ducrot's Views-Imperialist

We are living in such a state of disorganization that it is and recently has been impossible to select any particular subject to write upon without talking sheer nonsense. News flows in from all sides and upon all sorts of subjects, but one is at one's wit's end to put the stories into any sort of connection. I will try to give them to you in all their original and desultory beauty. Perhaps the reader's ming may be better able than the writer's to realize some sort of picture. After the farce of Thiers resignation and rejustalment the Assembly thought. properly enough, that with a view to avoid any are emergency of that sort it would be desirable to appoint a Vice President, without a seat in the Chamber, and who would have the power of taking the President's place at any moment the President should either die, be taken til or be seized with a maprice such as he had the other day. AFRAID TO ACT AND WHY?

The scheme is rational enough, and is in fact mply what you have in America in the person of the Vice President, and what all the monarchies of the world have in their heirs apparent. But our Ceft is airaid that d'Aumale will be elected, our Right that Gambetta will be elected, and both Right and Left that MacManon will be elected, and will open the gates to Napoleon IV. Thus the very

PRINCIPLE OF HAVING A VICE PRESIDENT is at once rejected as a wrong one by everybody, and we are still to remain with a single man at the nead of the State—a man as despotte in his mind as any sovereign and as sensitive in his feeling as any old maid. And now while

D'AUMALE, GAMBETTA AND MACMAHON ire thus equally leared by their opponents, each party aouses its respective lea iers. The Orleanists say that d'Aumale is worth nothing; that he is inactive; that he has not opened his mouth since he took his seat, and that the Duc de Nemours is now the man to be looked to as the elder, more religious and more legit mate prince of the younger branch of the only legitimate royal family of France. The extreme Left attacks Gambetta for keeping up his friendship with Picard and for being tately some what too courteous to M. Thiers nunself: while the more moderate members of that faction say that Cambetta means revolution, and revolution means reinvasion. The other day General Ladmirault, the vernor of Paris, discussing the possible changes side, some suppose the money to run it is hers. An extract from La Tertulia reads as follows:—
party come forward again he (Ladmirauit) would at once resign and leave France. "I don't think you will have time to do either," remarked be Valabrègne, "for you would probably be shot before you had time to do anything." Not less discontent is shown by the imperialists against MacMalon, for his not naving accepted at once the Presidency, when it was proposed to him last Friday might. They say it was his duty to accept it, to dissoive at unce the assembly and to make an appeal to the people. The imperialists appeal is the only thing glaey ask for through all their organs of the presidency it was, in the first piace, because he did not judge the party who proposed it strong enough at present; in the second, because a great many of the deputies hie-inded to compose a trumwrate of himself, Grevy and d'Aumaie, and in the third because he knew that just now the best policy is to wait, not allowing any one to take the power. That is why he loud Thiers, too, that the army would respect the orders of the majority of the Assembly, but "would not obey dictatorship," when means his (M. Thiers) dictatorship.

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A most interesting point would, have been, of course, to know what Thiers himself thinks of the situation and of his own prospects. But this is not easy, as shrewd retreace commence with binding obstinacy were always the chief characteristics of the irresident. But the other day, in the midst of the struggle, he dropped a parase to the War Minister, Georal Classey, while, whatever may be use of government with General de Valabrègue, said that should Gambetta or any of his

course, to know what Thiers himself thinks of the situation and of his own prospects. But this is not easy, as shrowd retreace combined with blinding postinacy were always the chief characteristics of the fresident. But the other day, in the midst of the struggie, he dropped a parase to the War Minister, General closely, which, whatever may be its general significance, is at all events currous:—"If Napoleon had at this moment fifty millions of francs at his disposal he would have been here within a fortuight." The parase was ultered in the presence of one of all thinds's private secretaries, from whose own lips I bave it.

Gamberta's cracked brain and napoleon's Rheemarics.

Not less curious is a senience of General Ducrot, who, attending a party on Sunday, was slightly reproached by a lady of imperatist prodivities for having lately peen in communication with the Oriential, "I had not any serious relations with that party, Madama," said the General; "but I wished to see what they were like, and I came to the conclusion that I would still prefer Gambetta's cracked brain or the Emperor's rhoumands to this rotten branch."

THE ORLEANISIS STILL HOPEFUL. THE ORLEANISTS STILL HOPEFUL.

Yet the Orleanists have not lost nope. Last night they had again a meeting, at which M. Bocher (the leading Orleanist member of the Chamber and the intendant of the princes' private property) moved the following resolution, which was unanimously accepted:—"To begin from to-morrow, every one of us pledges timsel to turn all his connections and efforts to the triumph of our party, whether it oe with or without the legitimist faction. We must increase the weakness of some, paralyze the efforts of others, support all our friends, whatever may be their personal snorreomings, and must take care that not a single day passes without our having gained something either in real force or in presings."

gained something either in real force or in presinge."

THE PRESIDENT'S FINANCIAL SCHEMER,
M. Thiers, on the other hand, is also exerting his best efforts to keep up his prestige. He began a couple of weeks ago to negotiate the three miniard business with M. Rothschild, Sir Thomas Gibbs and some other bankers, so as if possible, to pay the Germans right off and have the still occupied departments evacuated. This would, of course, immensely increase the popularity of M. Thiers; but he must take care not to raise the hopes of the people without having a lair chance of seeing them realized. Consequently M. Thiers took measures that the special correspondent of the London Times should be informed in an uncertaind way of what was going on, and when a special telegram in that yournal had appeared the government organs were instructed to contradict the news. In this way taking advantage of the press, M. Thiers got the matter known by all the bankers and financial men instructed to contradict the news. In this way gaking advantage of the press, M. Thiers got the matter known by all the bankers and financial men of the world who would be likely to put their money into the proposed tobacco speculation; and by contradicting it secured himself from all chances of being attacked should the scheme not prove to be practicable. Of this little mancavire you had already a telegram from me.

ANOTHER ROW IN THE ASSEMBLY EXPECTED.

ANOTHER ROW IN THE ASSEMBLE TO THE YOU must now be prepared to see another row in the Assembly about the projected tax on foreign and the coming to French ports. French shipowners wish of course, to support the government smips coming to French ports. French shipowhers and shipbuilders wish, of course, to support the gov-ernment project; but the trade in general is opposed to a measure which would only increase the freight on imported as exported goods. A three days' de-bate has already taken place in the Assembly, but no definite result has been yet arrived at. You shall have a full report of the debate on this ques-tion.

As to imperialist news there are only three items of any importance just now. The one is that Prince Many importance just now. The one is that Prince Mary imper, called "L'Armée"; the second is that Prince Napoleon (Plon-Pion) has been elected General Councillor for the Canton of Ajaccio of 1,023 against 10, and that M. Rouher is sure to be

feturned to the Assembly, although, perhaps, not

What the French Think of the Dilemma of England—They Learn a Lesson for Their Own Action.

PARIS, Veb. 2, 1872. With a grim satisfaction several of the Parisian journals have opened their columns to extracts from the London Times and other Hoglish papers treating the Alabama question. The fact that the Journal des Debats came out almost simultaneously with the Times' leader seems to favor the impression that the French journal was probably inspired by information received at the British Embassy. That impression has been confirmed by the fact that the in extenso of the French article. As a rule Parisian journalists are profoundly ignorant in all matters concerning the United states. The Débats makes no exception from the general rule, although the tone of the paper is language used by many contemporaries. The Soir informs its readers that "the little bill handed in by the Yankees amounts to an aggregate of about one thousand millon dollars." The Times, the Dauly News and the Daily Telegraph, says the Prench journal, are greatly alarmed, while the Pall Mall Gazette, we are told, looks upon the matter with more complacency. It then goes on to say that the question rests with Lord Granville, whether he feels disposed to await a final issue at the hands of the tribunal of Geneva. It seems doubtful what course the British government is prepared to take. If the tribunal is permitted to examine the question on the basis of the case presented by the United States England cannot genur against the final decision of that tribunal. The position of Great British is considered as being exceedingly critical. Either she will have to go to war or she must be prepared to pay damages which may be estimated at several thousand millions. The Soir concluded by saying:—"It is a mere question of money and not muon of honor. How will England get out of the dilemma? That is the question, as her national poet says." Several other journals follow very much in the same fashion. In point of fact, there is hardly an editor in Paris who has a knowledge of the English language. The few among them who can read an English newspaper are unable to unravel a knotty question. Under the circumstances the whole of them depend entirely on such kind of information as the Reuter-Hawas agency is pleased to furnish them. Baron Reuter is on terms of great intimacy with the promoters of the Confederate cotton loan; we may therefore guess at the nature of the information with which the London agency inspires the French press. The experience of our war leaves no doubt on the subject. A single journal, viz., Dopinion Nationale, was favorably disposed towards the United States during the whole period of the civil war. French newspapers have no correspondents of their own beyond the borders of their provinces. Under the circumstances a mericans are laboring under great disadvantages in disseminating news regarding the United States.

One of the morning papers advises the French people to imitate the action of the government of the United States. The Americans, it says, exercised patience; they wand until the exhaustion naturality produced by a protracted war had disappeared; but now that the United States feel again strong and vigorous their patience is at an end. ed to await a final issue at the hands of the tribunal of Geneva. It seems doubtful what course

SPAIN.

Spain's Troubles-The Revolution of 1860-The Reaction of 1872-Views of the Press

of All Stripes of Politics.
MADRID, Feb. 3, 1872. Very difficult would it be to describe the fierce party war now waged in the Madrid press over the dissolution of the Cortes and its attendant circumstances. I shall give you a few illustrations from the opposition journals which appeared the day after the dissolution. I need not fill your columns with extracts from the Ministerial organs, as you can easily Imagine the kind of articles they would write. According to them there is but one God, King Amadeus, and Sagasta is his prophet.

One of the fiercest opponents of Sagasta and Serrano is a new paper recently started in the radical interest by Senor Martinez, tate private secretary to General Prim. It is called La Tertulia, and as its office is in the basement floor of the new house where the Duchess of Prim has gone to reside, some suppose the money to run it is hers. An extract from La Tertulia reads as follows:-

Tiempo is neither for Zorrilla, for Sagas nor, indeed, for the dynasty. It is a paid organ of the Alionso party, and it recently congratulated the ex-Queen's son on the imminent probability of his being seated on the throne of Spain. It attacks the government on the present state of things as

The Sagasta government perceive the public un The Sagasta government perceive the public un-easiness. They know by the agitation now reigning that a revolution against them is at hand. Never has there been a disturbance, never has there been a perturbation ending in an appeal to force, that has not been preceded by precursory symptoms and by lears such as run through all minds at this second.

has not been preceded by precursory symptoms and by lears such as run through all minds at this moment.

The popular opinion menaces and the government prepares to resist it. The indignant populace express their disapprobation in every way and the government answer by drawing swords and loading cannons. It appears to us as if the fatal cry of "To arms!" aiready resounds in the air.

The Revolution of 1863—The Reaction of 1872.

The Imparcial remarks on the dissolution, with power in Sagasta's hands, "The revolution of 1865 is ended! The reaction of 1872 has commenced!"

MONTPENSIER THE COMING MAN.

The Discusion (republican) says:—"The revolution of 1868 has died by the hands of those was from its earliest moments conspired to bastardize and corrupt it—to convert it into an instrument for the entronnement of M. Antoine de Orleans D. Montpensier, but the revolution, like a new phoenix, whill rise from its ashes and overwhelm all the power arrayed against it. Gonzaies Bravo, an advanced progressist and even a democrat up to 1843, in the latter part of his career committed treason against his party and took upon himself the initiation of a policy frankly and resolutely reactionary. Señor Sagasta is the Gonzales Bravo of 1812, but more reactionary than his master. Spansis policy has entered into full reaction, whose end win be the complete annuming of the liberties conquered by the people in September, 1868. Let us work without rest to deleat the reaction."

The ATTACK ON THE KING.

THE ATTACK ON THE KING. In another article the Imparcial, under the title of "La Obra Mala" (the bad work), indirectly attacks the King, without citing him by name. It scribes his fall, and attributes it to his delivering nimself to the conservatives. It then sketches the career and rise of Leopold L of Belgium, attributing the consolidation of his dynasty to his having placed his confidence in the radical party. It then

festing to the public the results of a radical policy and those of a conservative policy. To the latter we may justly apply the words of General Espartero, "La orra maia cae par su propio peso." The bad work falls by its own weight.

concludes thus:-

the last elections were looked upon as a pleb iscite on the acceptance by the country of the King elected by the Cortes Constituyentes, the result has been that the Congress has completed the signification of the oppositions to the dynasty. In one year there has happened to Don Amadeo, of Savoy, what only happened to isabella II. at the end of thirty years—viz., that he has now no other defenders than those in nower.

The Eco de Espana, an exceedingly well edited and respectable paper, writes thus of the present aspect of Spanish politics:—
Don Amadeus has shined forth. After so many Don Amadeus has shined forth. After so many conferences and consultations what we predicted has happened. He has given the decree to those who repeat his election, to those who even yet have only recognized him as an essay, to those who struggled for another King not long ago. If the thing only affected the fate of Don Amadeus we should not care for it, but it affects the fate of our noble country. With the dissolution of the Cortes political passions will be more and more intensified, the people will suffer new violences. Justice and individual security will suffer terrible attacks, and the public peace be in great danger, The last session of the Congress will leave its memory and will not quickly be forgotten by the Spanish people. The Ministry, instead of appearing as victors, appeared as criminals en capilla. Señor Sagasta was out of sorts, and cadaverous. The oppositions manifested a serently, derived from the conviction of having fuilled their duty. Señor Sagasta hugged the dagger with which he was about to slay the Cortes ele cicel under his own auspices. He drew it out from time to time, but he had for five mortal hours to suffer the just recriminations of the victims, which were expected to low the head without power of attack or even of speaking! Cruel torment! The agomes were for the Ministry, not for the Congress. Señor Zorrilla has received the same payment from Don Amadeus as Garbaldi received from Victor Emannel, Ah! they called queen Isabelia ungrateful. What will they say of Don Amadeus?

THE COMING ELECTIONS. The Epoca, which has been tolerantly indulgent to King Amadeo, yet has never given in a formal adhesion to his dynasty, but rather covertly sustained the idea of a restoration in the person of

The Cortes are dissolved, and the attempt to make the monarchy of election co-existent with the Revolution of September is about to be renewed in the coming elections, but in worse conditions than at first. Yesterday they cried in the Congress, "Viva the National Sowerighty!" The most appropriate cry would have been "Viva the Interinty!" for it is that which still exists after three years of revolution.

THE TALK OF THE TOWN. La Nacion, a paper of hardly any political color, but generally supposed to be in favor of Zorrilla,

In all the circles of Madrid nothing is spoken of but the dissolution of the Cortes and the consequences this act of the Crown may have in the return. As may be imagned, comments differ according to the political point of view of each one. Enclosing ourselves in a prudent reserve appropriate to the difficult circumstances the country is passing through, we do not wish at present to make ourselves the coho of the opinions which have even the least gravity. The time will come when we may speak. HINT OF FURTHER TROUBLE.

The El Popular says as follows:-

The Et Popular says as follows:—

In the present state of things we contemplate with grief the sad picture of our political passions, and without venturing a judgment respecting the future, decide to wait the scenes of the great drama being played before our eyes. Some days ago we spoke of the expected battle. It has taken place; but we don't believe the victory obtained yesterday by the conservative party will be decisive. The struggle will become every day more bloody, in our opinion, and who knows where it will end?

VIEWS OF THE MINISTERIAL PRESS. Now for opinions of another nature. See what two Ministerial organs say:—

The Iberia—Señor Sagasta's own organ—is of course very jubiant. In one of its many songs of triumphs it exclaims, "Liberty is saved ! The revolution is saved !"

The Politica-also Ministerial-is equally exultant, and says:—"The radicals are completely served out. We are pleased at it, and we felicitate the country!" On these two cries of triumph La Discusion says that the sarcasm involved in them could not be more the rafrain "that nothing is certain till the end." To the Iberia it says that "what has been saved by Senor Sagasta is the cause of the French Duke, Montpensier, if in this pidaldic land traitors and apostates are permitted definitely to triumph !

THE DAY AFTER THE DISSOLUTION the committee of the radical party met to deliberate their future action. They had a very enthusiastic meeting and determined to accept no more palace invitations. On the action to be pursued the Junta Directive by unanimity advised the party to resort with energy to the uras, but if before the electoral struggle impossible, which was greatly to be ex-pected from the character and tendencies of the situation inaugurated by the closing of the Cortes, the Junta would not hesitate to recommend the re tirement (retraimiento) of the radical party. The radical party having on its side right, reason and justice, ought not to give to its enemies the satisfaction of struggling against their illegalities. God help King Amadeus if the radicals desert him!

GERMAN

Franco-German Relations-Bismarck and ging the Five Milliards-A Pittance for the Private Soldier, Millions for the Rich Gen-

Ever since Bismarck despatched his threatening nstructions to Count Arnim politicians have anxiously busied themselves in searching after the motive of this rigorous step. No one dreamed that acquittal of the French assassins was seized as an excellent opportunity to put the spurs to the Verthat the rapid payment of the milliards was the only safe means of avoiding further serious troubles. M. Thiers' intention, it is evident, was, on the contrary, to defer the payment by the indemnity, and so prolong the occupation of German troops, which he considered necessary to his retaining the Presidency. On being informed, however, by M. de Gabriac, on nis return from his mission to Berlin, of the actual intentions of the German Chancellor, M. Thiers suddenly realized the necessity of sailing on another tack. To pay off at once the remaining militards and rid the country of the enormous incubus would be a securer means of sustaining his popularity and his hold on the office. President Thiers, not choosing to impart this view to his new Envoy near this Court, the Marquis Gonteau de Biron, the result was that at his very first interview with Prince Bismarck he appealed to the lemency of Germany for an extension of the time of settlement, for an ear-her withdrawal of the army of occupation, and for that conciliatory policy without which exhausted France cannot well extricate herself. The French Minister had scarcely left the Chancellor when th latter, in one of his

remarked to an intimate friend something like the following:—"This new-fledged diplomat ranks higher in birth than in ability. Speak to me of exnausted Prance, when they squander away untold millions upon their reorganizing army! When I instanced that to him he had not a word to say. I could simply tell him that, as to concessions, he would find me extremely yielding; yes, willing to concede any me extremely yielding; yes, willing to concede anything provided they plank down the milliards."
This indicates the present position of affairs. Germany is exceedingly anxious to lorce France Into an early settlement of her financial obligation. As the conquering Power, still holding vast territories of the vanquished, she does not want for means to apply strong pressure towards this end. Pernaps this rabid hunger for the militards may be allayed by the remarkable circumstance brought about by Moitke and other military geniuses, namely—the ceding of Belfort to the French, which, as we are informed, is now regarded by these same generals as a

as a GREAT STRATEGICAL ERROR, a retrieval of which would justify almost any sacrifice on the part of dermany. It would not be at all surprising if the astute Chancellor should manage to conjure up such a new condition of affairs as to make the future relations between the two countries hinge upon Belfort. The latest and most astounding political news—difficult to credit—is the announcement that Russia, in order to outflank Austrian policy in Gallicia, intends to try one more

we may justly apply the words of General Espartero, "La o'ra mata cae por su propio peso." The bad work falls by its own weight.

Approaching run.

Quoting the above the Carlist paper, Regeneration, remarks:—
Poor Savoy dynasty, whose intimate friends predict its proximate ruin:

Another neo-Catholic and Carlist organ, the Pensamiento Españot, remarks:—
That which has come worse off in the last session of the Cortes has been the irresponsible power. If EXPERIMENT WITH THE POLES.

sian Poland and become a source of difficulty to the St. Fetersburg Cabinet. Much as the world imagines that Poland hes bleeding at the feet of the Czar, there is, nevertheless, a possibility that political combinations may partly restore this unfortunate nation. The worst trouble is that the Poles have always been extravagant in their demands, and that even to-day they consider their boundaries as embracing even Dantzic and Odessa.

INCORRIGIBLE DEMOCRATS
grumble loudly at the disposition made thus far of the French innemnity. They continually ask, "What becomes of these milhards?" According to the exhibits of the various German exchequers the entire expense of the war of 1370 and 1871 was 340,000,000 thalers, or about 1,250,000,000 francs. France, having to pay 5,000,000,000—exclusive of contributions levied from the various departments, cities and town. Paris alone having paid 200,000,000 irancs—it might have been expected that all damages caused directly by the war to German citizens, and all outlays made by towns and corporations for war purposes, would be refunded out of the remaining 3,750,000,000, equal to 1,000,000, thalers. Why was this enormous indemnity required of the enemy if the cash, labor and material generously advanced by the people are not properly recognized by the government? In too many instances this has been the case. Not only from the beginning of the war, but even after the five milliards were stipulated, and up to this very day, contributions—or, properly speaking, alms—are collected for the wounded and maimed soldiers. At the church doors, public festivals, on the street corners, &c., the people are appealed to in benalf of the invalids who should be nobly supported out of the stupendous indemnity. The four million thaler properly speaking, alms—are collected for the wounded and maimed soldiers. At the church doors, public festivais, on the street corners, &c., the people are appealed to in benaif of the invalids who should be nobly supported out of the stupendous indemnity. The four million thaler relief fund for indigent Lanuwehr voted by the Reichstag was beggarly in the extreme, and was admitted to be so at the time. It was perfectly obvious that these four millions were offered by government only as a balt to secure four millions more to be distributed by the Emperor as donations to his favorite generals and statesmen. Four milions to be apportioned between fifteen or twenty men of wealth and holding highly remunerative onices, and only an equal amount offered to hundreds of thousands who, suddenly torn from their peaceful avocations, returned to find, in many instances, their means of subsistence in part or wholly destroyed, and who, of course, were very little bettered by the few dollars they received, in many cases only as a loan, for which interest is expected until the return of the principal!

the principal i Municipalities, who made great sacrifices in caring for the wounded and were forced to run in debt, have not had refunded even their cash disbursements. Teamsters are yet waiting to be paid for their services, and some poor fellows among them were retained for many months at the seat of war, tosing their animals, wagons and all.

It is to be hoped that these red-tabe abuses, resulting in so much suffering, though some of the roports are probably exaggerated, may soon cease to be a subject of complaint for the opposition press.

ITALY.

The Russian Prince and Princesses in Rome-Religious Intolerance-A New Evangelical Church Driven Out of the City-Other Protestant Churches Threatened-"Citizen Humbert" Has His Money Returned to Him.

ROME, Jan. 25, 1872. The Grand Duke Michael of Russia has gone on his way toward the Caucasus, and his Grand Duchess, Olga, with the Grand Duchess Mary, has returned to Naples, whence they will, perhaps, nival, which promises to be a gay festival, as the Questor, Signor Berti, has published his manifesto allowing the use of masks and dominoes, and the municipal authorities have decided not to abolish, at least for this season, the quaint custom of start ing unridden race horses every afternoon up the Corso between a double row of twenty or thirty thousand spectators. Russian Prince and Princesses were muci reted at the Quirinal, and received at the Vatican much as the official Osservatore gravely observes, "with the honors due to their exalted rank, as far as was compatible with the present exceptional condition of the Pontifical Court. The Pope had three quarters of an hour's chat with their imperial Highnesses, and was much more cordial than ne would have been two or three years ago, after the Catholic persecutions in Poland, to any members of the Czar's inmity applying for an audience. The sensation produced by the sight of the Cossacks of the Grand Duke's body guard, of whom eighteen accompanied him, was quite novel, and it must be acknowledged that they produced a grand effect, caracoling on their shaggy ponies around the Coliseum and amidst the ruins of the Forum. Religious intolerance cannot be expected to leave its stronghold in Rome without a severe struggle.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.

There is just now a determined movement againgt all the non-Catholic places of worship or instruction in the city, perhaps in accordance, with the old Pontifical policy of keeping all hereties at arm's length outside the waits. In a preceding letter I mentioned the Osservatore Romana's complaints of an evangelical chapel having been established in the Plazza Navona. The following letter to the Liberta shows the result of the Osservatore's in vectives: quarters of an hour's chat with their Imperial

wectives:—

Mr. Epiron—You are perhaps awars that we have a new place of evangelical worship at Nos. 88 and 89 Prazza Navona. Religious liberty is to us the most precious of all riguts, and we rejoice to and that all those who love flally are by their approachton encouraging the eights which are now being made to agreed the knowledge of truth. I regret, however, to add that, timats to the intrinues of the Jesuits and to the acutence of the Freetor of the Fourth district of this entry, we are to danger of being driven from the post which we occupy at the present moment. Here are a few quotations from this sentence :-

time expiring without this order taking effect. he declares the contract of hire to be null and void, and orders the forcible expulsion of the person summoned and of any other occupant of the premises. * * * Orders that the present shall be provisionally put in force, notwithstanding appeal or opposition, and winout taking bail.

I will not, Mr. Editor, dwell on the motivos which have induced the Practor to pronounce a sentence which could not be more harsh nor more hurtful to us, even if it had been distated by a Papal judge. Admitting that the Practor of the Fourth district is as infallible as the Pope, it nevertheless appears to me that he ought to have had some regard for evangelical worship and reft us free to hold our conferences in our own locality—at any rate until the day in which the Court of Appea, by issuing its sentence, would have put an end to this dispute.

A sentence in which evangelical worship is treated with so much scorn will, I am sure, produce a most dolorous impression in all Protestant countries. Your most devoted servant,

Mr. Nelson Cote is a Baptist, and a very carnest minister, and not likely to give up the question without a fair legal surface, in the Protector's noninections.

Mr. Nelson Cote is a Baptist, and a very earnest minister, and not likely to give up the question with a fair legal struggie, but the Practor's injunctions are positive and leave no time for resistance. In fact, this morning I saw a man busy at the store, pining up the chairs and preparing to clear out.

Ars. Gould, whe of Dr. Gould, a very charitable and benevolent American lady, who had established and benevolent American lady, who had established an excellent school for Door children in the Via Soderini, has also been obliged to give up that locality and transfer her school elsewhere, and I hear that applications have been made to the police to suppress the Scotich Presoyierian church conducted by the Rev. Mr. Lewis, at No. 55 Via del Babumo. I dare say Scotch Presbyterians at home would be equally averse to the celebration of mass by loreign Casholics in their houses, but it may be replied that the occupants of hired apartments are free to make what use of them they please, or, at any rate, the law may be invoked to decide the question.

Liberty of the Press.

Nobody will deny that there were no invoked to decide the question.

Liberty of the Press.

Nobody will deny that there is itall liberty of the press in Rome after reading the following cogrespondence. The Italia Nuova is a republican paper to which Prince Humbert had subscribed, until, the tone of the journal getting too red for a court, he requested that no more numbers anglet be sent to him. The Italia Nuova thus alludes to the occurrence:—

Occurrence:—

The citizen (sie) Humbert of Savoy has given up our journa, after renewing his aubscription for a year at the close of last December. Although we do not consider ourselves bound to return movey received, we, nevertheless, do return it to him, sending him in postage siamps the entire amount of his subscription, without even deducting that which would of right be ours for the number of days during which he has received the paper. In the meantime here is the letter with which the editor sends the postal value to Humbert of Savoy:—

Savoy:—

Bover. Jan 21, 1823.

Savoy:— ROME, Jan. 21, 1872.
CITERN—I hasten to remit to you herewish the amount of your subscription to the journal L'Itania Nacoon, which you have only this day withdrawn. With the greatest pleasure your most devoted Doctor kMilliO SEQUI.
To the Chizen HUMBERT, of Carignano, Rome.

To the Citizen HUMBERT, of Carlgano, Rome.

This is something in the style of the Duke of Orleans, at the time of the first French revolution, being called citizen Egalite, only it was voluntary on his part, and I do not imagine that the heir to the throne of Italy is yet sufficiently republican to accept the plain appellation of citizen Humbert.

THE FIGHTING IN ST. DOMINGO.

Cause of the Outbreak-The Country Again Quiet.

The revolution which burst out at Guayubin and Savaneta has been suppressed. Bacz's forces encountered the revolutionists under General Noisy and completely defeated them. General Noisy, with a handful of men, fled to the Haytien frontier, and it is supposed he has crossed it.

By this mail we have the cause of the outbreak.

When President Baez was at Porto Plata one Reyes, a lawyer, made a speech which was rather too a lawyer, made a speech which was rather too liberal. Baez caused him to be arrested, together with one General Gomez, and thrown into prison. A low days later Baez arrested several prominent men whom he had cause to believe were disaffected. On the receipt of this news at Guayubin General Noisy organized a small force and declared a revolution. The movement was premature, and, the people failing to join thoroughly, he was unable to cope with Baez's troops. Reports via, flayt decare that the country hear Guayubin is oplosed to Baez's rule, but are in need of some one to lead the movement and are wanting in unity of action.

General Pimental is still without an answer from General Cabrai, to whom he kad applied for men and money. General fangeron, is in St. Thomas yet.

REVOLUTIONARY MEXICO.

Fighting All Over the "Wayward Sister" Republic.

THE ASSASSINATION OF FELIX DIAZ.

Particulars About Neri's Defeat and the Capture of Zacateeas by the Revolutionists.

THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST TREVINO.

MEXICO, Feb. 7, 1872. The military affairs in this part of Mexico are more satisfactory at this moment than they have been for some time past. The campaign of Oaxaca is concluded, the capital of that State having been occupied by the government forces after the considerable engagement of San Mateo, the Governor of the State having been captured and shot. Many of the local chiefs have given in their submission, and there are no considerable rebel forces existing and there are no considerable rebel forces existing now in the States of Vera Cruz, Oaxaca, Guerrero or

To the interior and northward, however, matters are less pleasing, as the revolution has been making considerable progress under their distinguished military leaders—Trevino, Guerra, Quiroga, Martinez, Cadina, Marquez, Bonego and others. Mon-terey, Saltilio and Durango, capitals of three States, have been occupied by them for some time, and we have now to record a new defeat and occupation of Zacatecas, another capital. The government forces under General Rocha, now moving forward to the campaign near San Luis, apparently hold the question of the success of the revolution in their hands, and the result of the coming struggle is anxiously

THE DEATH OF FELIX DIAZ. The Diario Oficial of the city of Mexico, reporting the death of the Governor of Oaxaca, says:—

at the very moment we were smounding yesterday the reception of Felix Diax by the people of Tehuantejec the releigraph communicated his death—and offering to the present civil war. With regard to his death, general opinion declares that the event has restored contidence among all the finabiliants of Oataca, so many lives of whom were sacrifaced by the elecaned Governor. It is grievous to see a people delfy those who do not know how to govern them. Peace to the remains of him who was constitutional Governor of Oaxaca—Felix Diax!

The Siglo XIX., a Lerdista newspaper, which professes to be neutral in the present struggle, says in its issue last night as follows:-

By the following official communication it will be seen that his death was nothing less than an assassmation. One may be executed from asking it its authors will be chastised, but what may be said is this, that such horrid crimes cover us with censure before foreign nations, for they cannot understand that a country calling itself civilized should commit such butcheries of men without a trial, and that they should come to be ordinary events. It causes us shame to give place in our columns to documents of this nature.

EUTION OF THE ISTHMUS OF TENDANTEFEC.

Teluzantepec and Pochulia, brought here the body of Ex-Governor Feltz Diaz, which has been identified, as you will see by the accompanying documents.

Governor Felix Diaz, which has been identified, as you will see by the accompanying document.

I forward to von two original letters, which the officer commanding the party delivered to me, both written by Mr. Felix Diaz, a little walle before he died, I am assured. By them you will see that the officers attempted to conduct him here silve, which they did not accomplish, as their armed force was a pletelan one, which can with difficulty be restrained in such cases. I also send you a list of which the deceased left in the possession of the whole Ziga which the deceased left in the possession of th

There are several reports in regard to the death of ex-Governor Diaz. The one which perhaps is most generally believed is that he was pursued by troops and shot by one Mr. Cartas, a lawyer of Oaxaca, whom the Governor had sought to execute in December last, but who escaped. Another is that he was beaten to death by the Indians of the Pacific coast. It is more probable, however, that he was overtaken and shot by the government troops who were sent in his pursuit, after the occupation of Oaxaca. General Alatorre announces that the body of Governor Diaz was brought into Pochutia, on the Pacific coast, on the 23d of January. Five of the bandits who attacked and robbed the train at Irola on the 28th, a station between Mexico and Puebla, have been caught and shot, and their bodies suspended at the above mentioned station, in sight of the passing train.

The Diario Oficial has the following about the capture of this important city:-

Capture of this important city:

Last evening the list the government received a telegram from the Governor of Zacatecas anno uncing that the forces of General Nert had suffered a reverse in an encounter which finally look place with the recels under the command of Douato Guerra. We have as yet no particulars, but, whatever they may be, iortunately the consequences of an act of arms which neither affects the morality nor the energetic decision of the government are sufficiently reparable. Mr. Gonzales Costo, with the government of Zacatecas and the troops which were left in the place, went to the city of Aguas Callentes, where they found the forces of General Sacnes Gohos. Zacatecas must now be in the possession of the rebels, suffering the exactions and acts of vicince which are to be expected. Fortunately its domination will only be easing, for the government has already dictated the convenient measures. The advantages of the movement obtained by the rebels over General Neri are of no consequence, either is the situation of San Luis Potosi any occa-

The rumor was prevalent in this city on the 28th and 29th of January that the capital of Zacatecas had been taken on the 25th, after a defeat of General Norl's forces, near Fresnillo. It appears, as the Herald was informed by mail by the English steamer, that the rumor was not correct, as the battle and occupation of Zacatecas did not occur nil the 29th, the new reaching the capital on February 1. It appears that General Nert, commanding the government forces, was wounded, though it is asserted not seriously. The routed forces are said to have numbered not far from litteen hundred men of whom only 300 reached Aguas Calientes, under the immediate command of General Tolentine. These have been incorporated with the forces of General Ocnoa, which number 1,000 infantry and 200 cavairy. This force will defend any attack upon the capital of Aguas Calientes, or perhaps proceed to the sapport of the forces of General Corolla, near San Luis Potost, if circumstances shall require it or favor such a movement.

THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST TREVING.

We are just informed that General Corolla has bassed out of the city of San Luis Potosi, to undertake a campaign against Treving or other rebellenders moving against that capital. His forces are assumed to number 2,500 men of all arms. He leaves the city fortified and under command of a competent artillery officer. As a part of this new minitary movement General Rocha has been sent for to aid in this campaign at the North. He reached here on the 4th with a force of 1,500 men, and, it is expected, will leave to-morrow (fin) for the North, with his command reorganized and reinforced from the levy made in this city and neighborhood to a total of over two thousand men. Rocha is expected to co-operate with Corella and Ocnoa against Treving, Martinez, Cardena and ciners.

In the States of San Luis Potosi, Guerrero, Oxaca, Vera Cruz and Pueola, the government forces have obtained victories over small rebel forces during the past week. The only considerable success of the rebels during the same period has been the deicat of General Neri and the occupation of Zacatecas. Rumors prevail at this moment of an attack by the rebels during the capital Nerl's forces, near Fresnillo. It appears, as the HERALD was informed by mail by the English

The French organ of this city suggests that Porfirio Diaz may be with the new rebel forces near
Tlaxiaco, if there be such.

The recei organ declares that Diaz went to the
Interior three weeks since, and is now with freeinobut the government is said to be possessed of information which induces it to behave that he is in
neither of the above mentioned neighborhoods,
but that he is lying sick with dysentery in the
mountainous regions of Puebla. The whereabouts
of this prominent rebel leader will, undoubtedly,
very soon be known.

The news is conflicting from the Pacific coast.
The rumor has prevamed for some days of the reoccupation of Mazatian by government forces, and in
rebel quarters the confrary is asserted, positively
assuring the public that the forces of the government were routed near that port, which
threatened it, and which were commanded
by Governor Pesquiera, of Sonora, and
General Garcia Morales. The same authority
(rebel) announces that Colima was occupied by the
rebel leader Julio Garcia on the 30th of January,
at the head of 500 revolutionists. This, like all
Mexican news, must be received with a large grain
of sait until rositively confirmed. Imaginary victories and defeats are extremely prevaient here
now.

Later despatches from Aguas Callentes announces

from Guadalajara to the Ferrocaira, the rebel

withstanding the secrety with which the government tion against Mazatian (occupied by the rebels) was-zer as Manashilo by an employe of the Custom House, upped away in a guard boat to join the revolutionsta-loa, news of the expected attempt became known in an, and as is rumored here in commercial circles Gen-arques ordered two salling vessels which had been on stween Mazatian and San Blas to lie in wait for the tionary battalion.

which is every day advancing.

The State of Hinaigo has been declared by the President to be in a state of siege, and it is probable that he will place Colonel Gonzales Paez in command of the State. Governor Tagte has protested against this act of the Executive, but the degree will nevertheless be carried into effect. The decisations of the Governor himselt are smillent proofs of the disorders which are occurring in his State, and the President is determined to suppress them. A banquet was given on the 3q instant at tails city by the city government to the Mayor, at wand the American and Spauish Ministers and United States Consul were present.

AMERICANS ABROAD.

An American Fete in the Grand Hotel at Nice, Given in Honor of Admiral Alden and the Officers of the United States Squadron of Ville Franche—General Sherman, Lieutenant

Grant and Other Americans Present.

OFF VILLE FRANCHE. France, Jan. 19, 1872.

Admiral Alden and the officers of the America squadron now rendezvoused at this place, were yes-terday the recipients of a very handsome entertainment at the hands of Mr. Clement C. Barclay, of Philadelphia, given by that gentleman at the Grand Hotel at Nice. Preparations had been making for some time, and as Mr. Barciay's liberality in enter tainments is well known all who could do so con tributed their share to aid him in his arrang as Americans only can aid one another, and to make it, also, an affair of which all should fee justly proud. The decorations, flags and such like, were entrusted to Mrs. Captain Weils and daughters, Mrs. Stewart and Miss Cooper, who, though pushed sorely to finish them to their severe taste in time, yet, by industry, managed to do so.

AMONG THE GUESTS

Were Admiral Alden, Captain Temple, his chief of staff and lady; Lieutenant Henry Lyon, fisg lieutenant; General W. T. Sherman, United States Army, with his chief of staff, Colonel Audenried; Lieutenant Frederick Grant, United States Army; General Webb and lady, Mr. Whatney, M. P., at lady; General Sir Vincent Eyre, Captains Green and Hare and Lieutenant Watson, of the British Army; Captain Stokes Boyd, late of the United States Marine corps, and lady; the officers of the American squadron and many French officers of distinction. About three hundred persons were present, of whom nearly nine-tenths were Americans, mos of whom are spending the winter in Nice.

THE DECORATIONS
Were chiefly national, and one flag neatly intertwined with rich evergreens had a fine effect in the prilliant light of the chandeliers. Mr. Barolay was assisted in receiving—a work requiring no little address—by Admiral Aiden and Mr. Elihu Washburne, our Minister Resident to Paris; the suave manner

of the latter was peculiarly winning. THE MUSIC for the occasion was furnished by the Wabash's fine band, which, on the entrance of General Sher-man, played "Sherman's March." In his company was the son of the President of the United States who inherits that rare quality of his father-judiclous stience, and wno pleased all the gentlemen—I cannot speak for the ladies—with his quiet, un-

optrusive ways and demure demeanor. All officers, army and navy, were in full uniform, but an attempt at a description of the tollets of the ladies is impossible, and this perhaps is the greatest compliment that could be paid to their elegance, for it is characteristic of a well dressed woman that a man can never tell what she has on; If the tout ensemble be fine details are quite beside the subject.

commenced at ten o'clock P. M., and consisted of the usual figures, with the exception of what was called the "Court set" of Lancers, which needs more than a passing notice. It was a double set, composed as follows:—General Sherman and Mrs. Lieutenant Commander Terry, Lieutenant Grant Lieutenant Commander Terry, Lieutenant Grant and Mrs. Kirkpatrick, of Philadelphia; Admiral Alden and the Countess Keisbach, née Miss McCan, of Philadelphia; Minister Washburne and Mrs. Livingston, of New York; Mr. Barciay and Mrs. Edgar, wile of Commodore Eugar, of New York Yachi Club celebrity; Capitalo C. H. Wells, United States Navy, and Mrs. Howe, of Cincinnati, who, not to make invidious distinctions, was conceded to be the loveliest woman present—a great honor among such paragons of charms. General Suerman dances

much as ne lights—with his whole soul—and was
the iton of the figures as well as of the night,
PRESENTATION TO ADMIRAL ALDEN.

Just before the formation of this set a nandsome
satin flag, inscribed "January 18, 1872," was presented, on behalf of Mr. Barclay, by Miss Livingston
to Admiral Alden, who thanked the donor in an appropriate speech, the band playing "Hall to the
Unieff" the while.

Unleft" the while.

SUPPER
was announced at midnight, and lasted with intervals until daylight; the intervals being caused by intermissions in the "German" at the end of each figure (or about every fitten minutes) for refreshments.

figure (or about every fitteen minutes) for refreshments.

That intricate maze, the "German," which was commenced at mall-past twelve o'clock, was led by Ensign Mahan, United States Navy, with Miss Wells, and by Missippmaa Augur, United States Navy, with Mrs. Cooper. This extraordinary laby-rinth, denominates a dance, was continued until four A. M.; but I refrain from commenting upon its mysteries, which are as hidden to me as was at irist the maze at Woodstock to Queen Eleanor. If to waitz it, or to act it, or to personator, in the or whatever taking part in it may be called be an accomplishment, then the waitzers, actor and accresses, periormers or personators, may consider themselves great—indeed, open to a first class engagement in it ashionable circles.

MR. Barclan's Ball.

gagement in inshionable circles.

MR. BARCLAY'S BALL.

Was what Mr. Barclay is himself—eminently a success. No expense was spared nor care omitted to contribute to enjoyment even to cloying. Producing the properties of the contribute of the contr

A COMPLAINT AGAINST THE POLICE. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HEBALD:-

It is very generally known to the inhabitants, but more particularly still to the police and police au-thorities of the Thirteenth ward, that the "New York City Church Extension and Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church" have a mission church situated at 313 Rivington street. It is also known to said people and police that many places in the immediate vicinity of the above church are infested with persons of very questionable characcomfort, but especially of those poor but peaceable persons who attend church services and meetings at the above place. Very frequently while we are worshipping God a gang of these roughs (in these cases mostly full-grown boys) will stealthily make their way up stairs and then run precipitately their way up stairs and then run precipitately down, hallooing and hooting as they go. Sometimes they will come in, a score of them, and sit down for a few minutes, and then rush in a body to the door, and in the greatest contusion, heading down stairs. The last time they tried this we kept thom all in and quiet the whole (preaching) service, much to their dismay. Gn Tuesday night last, nowever, while a brother was leading class in the vestry (we have to go through the large room to this) some one or more got up stairs, came into the large room, turned the gas down, and took off the brother's coat, gloves, ac., which he had left on a bench just outside the door. Now, sir, we do not complain of the position we are in, nor of the class of people—not even the roughs, we are inboring among; but we do complain of the carclessness and negligence of the poince authorities. I say "police authorities;" for if they looked after the respite. Again and again we have songht their protection, and have had it for the following evening service, after waiting upon the captain or sergeant (always the latter, by the way), and then we are left alone again. Spiritual force can do much towards gathering in these wanderers and making them respectable memoers of society. But unless we are supported by the arm of moral. down, hallooing and hooting as they go and making them respectable members of society.

Eut unless we are supported by the arm of moral, and legal lorce, if necessary, much of our effort must prove futile. In reference to the stolen coat, the worst leature in connection with it is that the brother was illy able to endure such a loss just now, having previously bean keet from its employment.